









1890

A dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, with a vertical crease or fold line visible near the center. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter patches and a dark horizontal band across the middle.





## The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Districts along the Kentucky border; and that the counties of the Twelfth District lie along the Ohio border, within easy range of repeaters. The Indianapolis Journal remarks: That is the way the Democrats carried Indiana. The scheme of Mr. Brown, who has been bringing to light the details of the frauds committed in the border counties on the 10th of October by the Democrats. Unless the Kentucky repeaters get in their work again on the 7th of November, the State of Indiana will cast her vote for Gen. HAYES. HAYES was elected Governor in October, 1872, by 1,142 majority by the aid of 10,000 imported votes from the State of Kentucky into the border counties. The repeaters did not repeat their visit at the November election, and the State was swept by the Republicans by a heavy majority. It was a curious fact, and one well worth stating, that those border counties in October, 1874—the tidal-wave year—fell far behind the Democratic majorities given in October, 1872, whereas all the other Democratic counties in the central and northern parts of the State gained largely over the vote of 1872. There is just one explanation of this phenomenon, which is that the southern counties were not colonized by repeaters in 1874, but were in 1872 and 1876. It is believed that the Kentucky repeaters generally stay at home at the Presidential election, and if they do Indiana will cast her vote for HAYES and WEBSTER.

REX HILL, who was forced into the rebellion by his fervent desire to preserve the Constitution, which, when he needed, he carried off in his coat-tail pocket, as it were, for safe keeping, remains as devoted to the sacred instrument—"compact," he calls it—as ever. As in 1861, he is satisfied also that the sacred compact is imperiled, and to his Georgian compatriots who then seceded and made war upon the Union in order to sustain the Constitution, he appeals to now stand by the same. The peril that besets it is the same, too. It comes, as he explained in his speech a few days since at Columbus, Ga., from "the North," which comprises all the States that didn't join the Confederacy. He said (we quote from the report of his speech in the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer): "The North had always been on the offensive and the South defensive under the Constitution, and the Republican party had not been approved by a majority of the people of this country. There is not a provision of the Constitution that is not violated."

It was to the restoration of this violated Constitution that he urged the people of "the South" in the Union, according to him, is to do precisely what, according to him, it went out of the Union to do, to wit: to preserve the Constitution, which has been persistently and continuously violated by the loyal people of the country from the hour Sumter was fired upon by zealous defenders of the Constitution. It is for the preservation of the Constitution, and for the restoration of government according to the Constitution, then, that the Solid South is arrayed against the so-called loyal, but really disloyal, States which have thus violated that instrument. Mr. HILL, in the speech already cited, said—and the reflection seemed to afford him a deal of comfort—that the South was now solid, and he hoped it would remain so, for the preservation of the violated instrument. In that fact he sees the hope of the country; and not a man south of the Ohio River is there who believes the invasion of the sacred soil of seceding States by the Union forces was unconstitutional, nor one who holds unconstitutional the whole of reconstruction, including the adoption of the amendments, is there, who is not of Mr. REX HILL's party of Union-savers, who aspire to regain power to save it after their fashion, as they would have done in 1860.

SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY.

The public good is superior to all mere party considerations. In fact, no party has anything to claim to it popular preference, unless it claims of superior ability to promote the general welfare. In the administration of local government the public interest can be best promoted by the selection of such officers as by experience, intellectual ability, and personal integrity can perform their duty the most effectively, faithfully, and honestly. This party which fails to present candidates thus qualified and recommended fails to deserve popular support, and it is the duty of every citizen to defeat the candidates who lack these qualities.

We wish to call the attention of the voters of this county to an impending calamity, for which both parties may be held responsible. We refer to the two important offices of Sheriff and State's Attorney. These offices are of vital concern to the peace, order, and safety of the community. Without understanding the importance of the courts, it is not the less that an incompetent or untrustworthy Sheriff, or a weak, dishonest, or faithless State's Attorney, may defeat the whole usefulness of the courts, pervert the safety of life and property in the community, and allow crime and the criminal classes to have complete sway over all things, social and political, in Chicago.

The candidates named for these offices are, for Sheriff, Mr. JOHN H. CROOK, by the Republicans, and a saloon-keeper named CHARLES KREW, by the Democrats; and for State's Attorney, L. L. MURPHY, by the Republicans, and EUGENE J. JAMESON, by the Democrats. Citizens of each party have a personal interest in the character and fitness of the candidates of the other party. Each voter who has the least solicitude for the common welfare is personally interested in the character and fitness of any man who, being a candidate, has even a possible chance of being elected to an office of such vital public importance as Sheriff or Public Prosecutor. The Sheriff is the executive officer of the judicial branch of the Government. He does not expound the law nor give verdicts, but he selects the juries who sit in the nine civil courts of this county, and the grand and petit juries who perform the machinery of the criminal courts. He has it in his power to aid and promote all the ends of justice as between litigants, and between the public and the perpetrators of crime. He may make the administration of justice respectable, honest, and effective, or he may make it disgraceful, dishonest, and abortive, as it is now, in great degree. He may, by the manner of executing the laws and the duties of his office, repress crime, encourage respect for law and authority, and contribute largely to the elevation of social order and public safety. He may be a Sheriff to the greatest benefit of the community, or a Sheriff more dangerous and fatal to all public interests than the worst criminal whom he confines and guards.

The State's Attorney is also an officer of no less importance. Like the Court, he may aid and promote the performance of his duties by his honest and competent Sheriff, or he may be

embarrassed and defeated. He is, however, the only legal protection the public have against a corrupt Sheriff. He, too, is in a position where he may promote the ends of justice, or defeat them. He stands between the violated laws and the men who violate them. He can let the criminal classes go unpunished, or he can hold them responsible. He can indict and prosecute, or he can, in the performance of this latter duty, to encounter opponents selected specially for their skill, learning, experience, and ability. The greater the crime, and the higher the personal standing of the criminal, the greater the array of ability and strong, vigorous, and frequently unscrupulous means adopted for the defense. The Public Prosecutor, in a county like this, where a large and wealthy city offers the most extensive field for profitable crime, must be a man of unflinching courage, vigilant activity, ripe experience in the philosophy of crime, and personal knowledge of the motives, and habits, and schemes actually in the commission of crime. The experience and knowledge are not to be picked up at school, nor derived from books; it is not received by inspiration, nor does it follow as a result of a nomination or election. It is the result of hard labor, of long and severe struggle, and of sleepless thought and study, illustrated by personal experience.

The objections to Mr. JAMESON are that, while he has some ability, is moderately well read, and has held official position in the city, he lacks the equally requisite qualifications of ripe experience in the peculiar line of duty of that office. He lacks the mental power and professional weight which the office needs for its proper conduct, and which, as a vigorous intellect and audacity which crime can command in its defense. He lacks the confidence of the public, and the circumstances of his nomination for this office have not been of a character to inspire that confidence. He was nominated by a howling mob of disreputable bums, and at the personal appeal and—as has been publicly charged by Mr. DOOLITTLE—the fraudulent procurement of O'BRIEN, the fitting President of that Convention, and the recognized professional organ of the dangerous class of society. As Mr. TUNNEY says, no man can emancipate himself from the aims, policy, hopes, and interests of those to whom he owes his elevation to office.

It is conceded that Mr. MULLA is far superior in legal ability and natural adaptation to his opponent for the office of State's Attorney. He has had considerable experience in the Criminal Court of this county, stands high among the young lawyers of this city, and, if elected, as he certainly will be, will prove himself thoroughly capable of administering the office to the satisfaction of the people and with honor to himself. He is by far the better man for the office, and deserves the united support of the Republicans and other well-disposed citizens of Chicago and Cook County.

The objection to Mr. KREW is that mere half-fellowship, of a promiscuous sort, is not a sufficient recommendation for a good Sheriff in the absence of the other qualifications we have named. We do not believe that he has the present intention to be unfair or dishonest in office; but this community has had costly experience with Sheriffs, and that experience has shown that the election of a man advocated by the classes and surrounded by the influences which support him for Sheriff is certain to prove a public calamity. The public have had the benefit of Mr. CROOK's services during three years of continual struggle with the great dishonesty that prevailed in the County Board Government. He was fearless and incorruptible, giving his time and ability to the public at a sacrifice of personal interest. No man, friend or foe, will imagine or suggest that CROOK will peek juries, civil or criminal; will discriminate in the performance of his duties in favor of or against any portion of his fellow-citizens; or that he will not in official life be the same fearless, independent, and honorable citizen that he has proven himself to be in business and in private life. Free of all narrow-mindedness, broad and liberal in his views, he has by the rectitude of his conduct won the respect of men of all parties who know him. With such a man for Sheriff, and a District Attorney equal to the performance of the high duties of that office, the public interests, and the peace, and order, and safety of the community, may expect the best results in law and protection. But the election of a different kind of Sheriff and the election of one of the present candidates for State's Attorney will do much to remove the stigma that has been placed upon Chicago by the ignorance of the jury and the ill-famed Joe-Millerism of HANCOCK.

We want men in Congress who can remember where Camp Douglas was; men who can attend to the interests of the poor, instead of setting themselves up as objects for laughter; men who can act, speak, and work, and represent their districts so as to command respect and enhance our interests as a city.

Mr. WILLIAM ALDRICH, the candidate from the First District, is a public-spirited citizen, a prominent and successful merchant, and a gentleman who has had legislative experience. In his long business career in Chicago he has acquired a moral respect, and not a shadow of suspicion has ever attached to his name. No man in Chicago stands in higher esteem, and no man deserves better of the community. He will bring to the discharge of his duties an intimate knowledge of the needs of his district, a conscientious appreciation of his position, and a character above reproach—qualities which will make him and his constituency respected by Congress and the country. His opponent is a cunning, scheming speculator, identified with job and rascal, and working in the interest of subsidies an ignorant man, who would be the butt of ridicule; a man who would lend himself to the lobby; a scheming adventurer, who has an itch for political notoriety; a man who secured his nomination by doubtful means, and is now seeking to secure his election in a corrupt manner. Between these two men there should be no hesitation as to choice upon the part of those who have the best interests of the First District at heart. Mr. ALDRICH will represent the district with credit to himself and his constituents; Mr. HOBBS cannot do anything but misrepresent it, because he is utterly unfit for it.

The Republican candidate for the Second District is Col. GEORGE R. DAVIS, a man who is highly esteemed in private life, enjoys the respect of the business community, now commands the First Regiment of the militia, and served with honor during the War of the Rebellion. Against him the Democrats have nominated CARVER H. HANCOCK, whose career in the last Congress is a sufficient reason why he should never go to Congress again. When he was not acting the buffoon in the House, he was subverting the interests of the South. When not babbling of spread-eagles, Marine Bands, and Indian miscegenation, he was applauding the utterances of BEN HILL and truckling to Confederates. The West Side has no further need of a man who has made himself an object of ridicule from one end of the country to the other.

In the Third District the Republicans have placed in nomination LOUIS BERTANO, a representative German, who was banished from his native land for his love of liberty. He has served his city, his State, and the United States in various capacities, and in every one of them has proved himself to be an honest, incorruptible, faithful public servant. His election will be a fitting compliment to our German citizens, and will send to Congress a man who has never been anything but a Republican and will never sacrifice one of his convictions. He will prove true as steel as a inflexibly upright. His competitor is Mr. LA MOINE, a pleasant gentleman, who loves music; all knows pictures, and should be left at home, instead of being sent to Congress. He has evidently been studying how to draw applause from an ignorant crowd, or how to please the speculators who long for a return to "kiting times." Can we judge differently the gushing religionist whose whole capital is a set of phrases, a ringing of changes on favorite figures of speech, and a display of "true inwardness" to the outside world? To condemn his bad taste is not to sit in the seat of the scold, but to protest, in the name of religion itself, against the hollowest of shams, which threatens to bring into disrepute all that is sacred. Give us earnestness in religion, as everything else, but deliver us from "gush."

A NEW LAW OF SELF-DEFENSE.

Judge McALLISTER has not contented himself with so constraining the law and the evidence as to secure a disagreement of the jury in the SULLIVAN case, but acts as the partisan of the accused now that the case is over. Thus, in a reported interview after the trial was over and the jury discharged, Judge McALLISTER summed up the whole case as follows:

The fact of the business was that SULLIVAN struck HANFORD, and then that this big fellow grabbed him around the neck and held him, and while he held him there and could not move, HANFORD ran up and struck Mrs. SULLIVAN, and raised a great deal of anger in SULLIVAN's mind, and that was what caused him to shoot.

Now, "the fact of the business," that the above is a palpable misstatement of the case, in no sense justified by the evidence produced on the trial, which we presume to be the only source of information enjoyed by Judge McALLISTER. About the only real truth in the above is the statement that SULLIVAN struck HANFORD; but there is a suppression of truth even in this, since McALLISTER did not say that HANFORD was being held by Mrs. DUNHAM when SULLIVAN struck him, and since he also forgot to mention that SULLIVAN knocked him down, fell upon him, and had his thumb in HANFORD's eye able to gouge it out when Mr. McALLISTER grabbed him and pulled him off. As to this "big fellow" holding SULLIVAN, it may be mentioned that there probably isn't a difference of five pounds in the weight of SULLIVAN and McALLISTER, and that SULLIVAN is the more athletic and powerful man of the two, besides being the physical superior in every way of the man he first knocked down and then killed.

Further, when Judge McALLISTER says that while McALLISTER held SULLIVAN so he could not move, "HANFORD ran up and struck Mrs. SULLIVAN," he draws very largely upon his imagination. SULLIVAN and HANFORD were not more than four or five feet apart, according to Mr. McALLISTER. The evidence shows that SULLIVAN's wife and brother rushed up to HANFORD after the latter was down, and it was very probable that HANFORD could not get up without pushing them. It is possible that in doing so—he was stunned and bewildered, and the blood was streaming down from his face as he arose—he might have thrown his hand into Mrs. SULLIVAN's face in the effort of pushing her away. The only evidence that he received a blow comes from SULLIVAN and his brother, while the prosecution would have proved by Mrs. HANFORD and the hackman, if they had been permitted, that HANFORD struck SULLIVAN in her nervous pretension. SULLIVAN in her nervous pretension saw no trace of it. Mr. DUNHAM also testified that when HANFORD got up he (DUNHAM) again took hold of him, so that he could not have "run up and struck Mrs. SULLIVAN"; and it was while DUNHAM was holding HANFORD that SULLIVAN shot him—the whole affair occurring within a compass of a few feet, and within a few minutes' time. It should be remembered that SULLIVAN has said always that it was his purpose to wound HANFORD in the arm, blind him with blood, and staggering from SULLIVAN's blow, go to his feet, he stretched his arms toward SULLIVAN, and the shot was fired two or three feet lower than his arms in a vital part of the body; the trace of the ball was downward, showing that SULLIVAN did not shoot at the arms, which were several feet higher up.

This is the sort of case out of which Judge McALLISTER constructed a theory of self-defense, and it was on the strength of these facts that he advised the jury, in effect, that SULLIVAN was not to suffer with HANFORD renewed the quarrel when he got up, and that SULLIVAN then had the right to defend himself with the revolver. This is what the Cincinnati Gazette, in commenting on the case, calls "the acrobatic code of self-defense," while the St. Louis Globe-Democrat concludes from the case that "A Chicago man may not only arm himself as a preliminary to going out shooting, but if he will only knock his victim down, he may shoot him in the back, and then, if he is constructive of the case, he may be convicted in getting up."

A farewell which advertised his new occupation and place of business, to the injury of the paper in which it was to appear. In a similarly gushing strain it is salutatory in the Advance, in which he informs his new readers that "Newspapering is to me an exhilaration, and religion a joy, which must have some place to run over, and winds up this thrilling piece of news: 'The hills are purpling with the rising day.' It is

the peaceful avocation of a clerk to carry a loaded revolver as a practice, and that the fact of so carrying it will be an evidence of the absence of malice whenever it is used for its deadly purpose, no one—not even Judge McALLISTER, we think—will deny that pretty much every restraint upon the taking of human life has been removed. If this judicial advice is to stand uncontroverted, then it is tolerably certain that every man will buy a revolver—they are now down as low as \$3 apiece, so as to come within the means of all—in order that the evil-minded may have the proper legal excuse when they assault, and that the peaceful citizens may provide themselves a protection which the Court has denied them. We should think that the pistol-manufacturers and tradespeople would quote Judge McALLISTER's instructions at the head of all their advertisements, and that it would scarcely be possible for them to supply the demand for revolvers in this community. Fortunately, there is enough of intelligence and peaceableness about the Chicago people to deny any such monstrous rule of law, and to insist that it shall not obtain, in spite of the dictum of a single Judge, who was picked out by a criminal to acquit him.

"GUSHING" RELIGIONISTS.

By this phrase we do not mean earnest saints. Heaven forbid! For thoroughly good men of any religious creed we have a profound reverence, and it is difficult to conceive of goodness which is not earnest. Zeal is a necessary part of virtue. A man who, under any religious system, is characterized by benevolence is under an impulse, and is conscious of a purpose to make the world better. He will then seek that end, day and night, and by all appropriate means. Of course he will talk about it, and about his plans, and the measure of his success; and if he is a public man and have opportunity to address audiences, he will discuss his favorite themes with all the warmth and enthusiasm that he can command. He will be an earnest man, and on that very account to be worthy of respect, be he priest or minister, clergyman or layman, revivalist or moral-reformer. But that does not make him a "gushing religionist." We have often heard Mr. MOORE, for instance, commended for his earnestness, but do not remember that any one has ever accused him of what has come to be known as "gush." Evidently he feels, and not without reason, that his choice simply lies between earnestness and hypocrisy.

"Gush" is easily recognized, though it may be difficult to define it with accuracy. It is a religious sentimentalism which knows no bounds, which ignores all distinctions of taste, place, and company, and which slobbers its favorite words and phrases over everybody. It has a sort of religious slang; for expressions of a pious character soon become what in secular life is called slang, especially when they are of a figurative nature. And the gushing religionists take to figures of speech as readily as do ducks to water. They especially dislike to say anything in a natural, simple, straightforward way; but they seize upon a rhetorical figure with avidity, and make it do endless service. They thus repeat the words of the heroes, Hadrian, of whom the poet testifies:

For rhetoric, he could not open His mouth, but out there flew a trope.

There are men who tell their neighbors and acquaintances of their affection for their wives, and who display their conjugal love freely before all spectators. A lewd and young ladies also who regard for their particular friends exhausts the English language, and who do not upon admiring young men in a manner decidedly astonishing to more sedate people. We suppose some of these trifling ones are occasionally converted, and transfer their effusiveness to the religious sphere. Thereafter they wear a pane of glass in their breast, so that all may discern their inmost feelings, and their tongues are as free as the wind, and they utter the most private things to the public. Religion to such persons is chiefly a matter of feeling, a glow of sentiment; and their language takes on a semi-poetic dress.

This was well enough if it did not gradually degenerate, with some, into sensuousness, and with others into insincerity. Too much sentiment weakens the moral faculties, which require a firm will acting in view of clearly perceived truth. When sentiment takes the lead, and emotion controls, the will becomes subject to impulse, and moral distinctions grow confused. A lewd and young ladies also who regard for their particular friends exhausts the English language, and who do not upon admiring young men in a manner decidedly astonishing to more sedate people. We suppose some of these trifling ones are occasionally converted, and transfer their effusiveness to the religious sphere. Thereafter they wear a pane of glass in their breast, so that all may discern their inmost feelings, and their tongues are as free as the wind, and they utter the most private things to the public. Religion to such persons is chiefly a matter of feeling, a glow of sentiment; and their language takes on a semi-poetic dress.

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## RELIGIOUS.

## Noonday Prayer-Meeting at Farwell Hall.

## The Story of Philip—The Work Laid Out for Christians.

## The Rev. Mr. Talmage and the "Christian at Work"—A Querer Way to Do Business.

## Mr. Spurgeon on the Subject of Ventilation in Churches.

## Notes and Personal at Home and Abroad—Church Services To-Day.

## FARWELL HALL.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING at Farwell Hall, which was held every day last week, was a very interesting one, and quite a number of people standing up. It was led by the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst. As an opening, the hymn commencing "I need Thee every hour, most gracious Lord" was sung.

The daily lesson was Acts, viii, 36-40—the story of Philip.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, followed its reading. He anxiously desired God to reveal Himself unto those who were assembled, and to lead them to know more of God—to learn of the truth which had an influence upon their eternal destiny. He asked the blessing of God upon the work of grace begun in the city, returning thanks for the large measure of success already given, and asking that the work of His servants might be greatly increased.

The hymn, "I love to tell the story," was sung.

It was announced that Mr. Moody would deliver an address on "The Christian at Work," at the Tabernacle, Monday night.

Mr. Moody would meet Monday night in the Clark Street Methodist Church, all those who had reason to believe they were converted at the recent meetings.

Mr. Parkhurst spoke, taking as his text, Acts, viii, 36, suggesting as the topic personal preaching, and asking that the work of His servants might be greatly increased.

The thought prominent in his mind at this time, in view of the grand work God was doing, was that a Christian should be a worker, and not a spectator.

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## THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1876—SIXTEEN PAGES

## RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

**CHURCH IN GREEN.**  
In service there were forty-one converts and eight monks for every 100,000 inhabitants. The Bishop has been forbidden to ordain any more monks, and the Legislature is considering a proposition to turn the convents into schools of agriculture.

A new Roman Catholic diocese has been organized in England, and has received the sanction of the Pope. Its object is to provide homes and instruction for poor factory girls; and it is called "The Congregation of the Sisters of the Most Holy Cross and Passion."

It is having been found impracticable to celebrate the centenary of the Reformation by the erection of a monument, it has been unanimously agreed by a meeting of Lutheran pastors in Philadelphia to recommend to Lutheran pastors and congregations such observance of the day as would be consistent with their faith.

The Eastern Conference of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States has arranged one of its members for taking part in certain services at the Mount Vernon Orphanage, which is Lutheran, but belongs to no particular denomination. It is claimed that the close communion with the Synod is a great advantage.

There are now reported to be 12,000 Protestant missionaries in Japan. In Kobe a Japanese Christian is chaplain of the city prison, and the head of the Normal School for Women in Tokyo is a Wesleyan. A large hotel has been opened in Tokyo for the use of the missionaries.

Both the hall in the Horticultural Building and the hall in the city hall were filled with people. The Protestant Episcopal Church Congress begins Nov. 12. The Rev. J. H. Waterbury of Eastford, Conn., will be the first speaker. The Rev. J. H. Waterbury of Eastford, Conn., will be the first speaker.

The week extending from Nov. 12-18 will be observed by Young Men's Christian Association as a week of special prayer. It is expected that the churches will be very full. The week extending from Nov. 12-18 will be observed by Young Men's Christian Association as a week of special prayer.

Spurgeon does not believe in ill-regimented churches. One day he was preaching in a country chapel where the air was so foul that he could not breathe. He said, "I will not preach in a place where the air is so foul that I cannot breathe."

The Rev. Father P. Ryan, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, corner of Poppleton and Hollis streets, delivered an interesting sermon yesterday afternoon. He said, "I am a Catholic, and I am a Christian. I am a Catholic, and I am a Christian. I am a Catholic, and I am a Christian."

The London Telegraph of the 4th inst. has the following: Spurgeon took part yesterday in the proceedings connected with the laying of the foundation-stone of a new hall in Georgia street, for the purpose of carrying out the mission of the future to carry out the mission of the future.

Another asked if they did not sometimes speak when they ought to keep still. To him they said, "I have seen you speak when you ought to keep still. I have seen you speak when you ought to keep still. I have seen you speak when you ought to keep still."

Another said two thoughts suggested themselves to him. One was that, when traveling, they should carry a Bible, and the other was that they should carry a Bible. One was that, when traveling, they should carry a Bible, and the other was that they should carry a Bible.

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## GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

## The Man with the Broom—Whole-sale Matrimony.

## A Heavenly View—Her Cause for Haste—Jonsonby's Failure.

## The Widow and the Bouquet—A Romance of Cape Cod.

## THE MAN WITH THE BROOMS.

One of the old men who go from house to house selling two-shilling brooms is a very fine old man, and he has "odd streaks" running through him. He doesn't seem to enter his brooms, but he seems to enter his brooms.

"No brooms to-day!" she calls out as she opens the door. "No brooms to-day!" she calls out as she opens the door. "No brooms to-day!" she calls out as she opens the door.

"Ah! my dear, but I have no brooms to sell. I have a love-letter for you." She picks up her ears at that, swings open the door, and he walks in and sits down.

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## 14

ROTARY IS THE BEST STOVE

**WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—A BLACK WALNUT** dining room chamber set, including bed, dresser, chest, and washstand. **WILLING TO CASH SET** ALL KINDS OF SEVING MACHINES. **WANTED TO BUY—ALL THE NEWEST** styles of furniture, carpets, and oil cloths, new and second-hand. **WANTED TO BUY—A SET OF FURNITURE**, including bed, dresser, chest, and washstand. **WANTED TO BUY—A SET OF FURNITURE**, including bed, dresser, chest, and washstand. **WANTED TO BUY—A SET OF FURNITURE**, including bed, dresser, chest, and washstand.

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COMMERCIAL, LAWRY Building, southwest corner  
of Market and Race streets.

**IMPROVED PAPER AND MORTGAGE LOANS**  
We have the largest stock of improved paper  
stamped bank checks bought. FURNISHING  
STAMPS. 156 Washington st., Room 38.

**LOANS OF \$500 TO \$2,000 ON CITY IMPROVED**  
**P. G. HEADLEY,** 156 Madison st., Room 3.

**LOANS OF SMALL BILLS TO LOAN ON REAL**  
**ESTATE AT LOWEST RATE. M. G. PARKER,**  
156 Washington st., Room 38.

**LOANS ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS WITHOUT**  
**REMOVAL.** Also loans on diamonds, watches and  
jewelry. 156 Washington st., Room 38.

**LOANS ON PIANOS AND FURNITURE WITHOUT**  
**REMOVAL.** Also loans on diamonds, watches and  
all good collaterals. 156 Washington st., Room 38

**LOANS ON STORAGE, FURNITURE, MERCHANT**  
**COLLATERAL.** Also loans on diamonds, watches and  
all good collaterals. 156 Washington st., Room 38.

**LOANS ON TO LOAN TO GOOD PARTIES ON**  
**SECURITY OF CITY REAL ESTATE AT RE-**  
**ASONABLE RATES.** Room 38, 151 Randolph st.

**LOANS ON SUMS OF FROM \$1,500 TO \$4,000**  
**ON 10 TO 15 PER CENT INTEREST.** Room 38,  
W. JACKSON, 30 Portland Road.

**LOANS TO LOAN TO GOOD PARTIES ON IN-**  
**TEREST.**

**JOHN R. AVERY & CO.,**  
150 Laidlaw st.

**LOANS TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-**  
**ERTY IN SUMS TO \$10,000.**

[illegible]

ANTED—\$100,000 FOR TWO YEARS FROM NOV. 1, 1935, for use in the purchase of a building; no consideration. Address 6 E. Tyndine office.

WANT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—HAVING SMALL OR LARGE SUMS which they wish to loan on Chicago property can find ready place for their money and obtainable security. W. W. COLE, Methodist Church.

LOAN—THE FOLLOWING SUMS AND OTHERS on improved Chicago property in good locations:

\$100,000 at 6 per cent.  
\$50,000 at 6 per cent.  
\$25,000 at 6 per cent.  
\$10,000 at 6 per cent.  
\$5,000 at 6 per cent.  
\$2,500 at 6 per cent.

Wanted—Money. Principal and interest payable to us as agents.

SAMUEL KERN, Loan Agent.  
148 Dearborn.

WANT—\$500,000, \$1,500,000, \$2,500,000, \$5,000,000 amounts, on Cook County real estate. JOHN C. WOODWARD, Woodward & Woodward.

LOAN—\$1,000 TO \$5,000 ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED PROPERTY FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS AT CURRENT RATES. D. D. DUNN, 110 Madison.

LOAN ON FURNITURE WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS—diamonds, watches, and other valuables. D. D. DUNN, 110 Madison.

WANTED—\$1,000 ON UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITIES. A. F. BROWN, 110 Madison. A. F. BROWN, 110 Madison.

WANTED—\$1,000 ON UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITIES. A. F. BROWN, 110 Madison. A. F. BROWN, 110 Madison.

WANTED—A LOAN OF \$200 FOR SIX MONTHS, on improved Chicago property. Address 110 Madison.

**WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—\$20,000 ON BE** HECKMAN, 1000 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. **TRUST** property. Loan must be at 9 per cent. Giving \$100,000. Terms, 1 year.

**WANTED—\$1,200 ON GOOD COLLATERAL, (DIAMONDS.)** Address 820 Tribune office.

**WANTED—\$100,000 TO LOAN ON HOUSE** and furniture, including \$20,000 on bonds. State rates of interest. Write to 1000 N. Dearborn.

**\$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE** security. We collect, or will purchase part of the real estate claims. Write to 1000 N. Dearborn & Co., Room 4, 711 Washington-st.

**\$100,000 TO \$2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL** estate at 10 per cent. Write to 1000 N. Dearborn.

**\$25,000 TO \$5,000 WANTED, ON 12 MONTH** satisfactory security; usual interest; satisfactory or will purchase part of the property, at least 10 per cent. delivery. V. M. Tribune, 1000 N. Dearborn.

**\$100,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR TWO SUM-** \$100,000 to \$25,000, on improved city property, STORERS, 1000 N. Dearborn.

**\$100,000—WANTED TO LOAN ON FIRST** mortgage, on improved city property, at four times the amount. References to be met. Property. GILLEY & MCKINSTRY, 152 N. Dearborn.

**\$100,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES-** tate or other property, at 10 per cent. Write to 1000 N. Dearborn.

**WANTED TO LOAN ON IMPROVED** property in sums of \$1,000 and \$2,000. Write to 1000 N. Dearborn.

**5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE** in sums to suit. **PETERSON & BAYLES**, 120 N. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn.

**\$5,000 WANTED TO LOAN TO FARMERS** in the Northwestern Iowa to buy more stock and land. **WILLIAM C. PERKINS**, 1010 1st St., Des Moines, Iowa. No per cent. No collateral security. **I don't loan you until you are secure.** **WILLIAM C. PERKINS**, 1010 1st St., Des Moines, Iowa.

**W. H. WHIGHT, Loan Agent, Centerville, Mo.**

**MACHINERY.**

**ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY**, in connection with the Chicago, St. Paul, & Northern Pacific R.R. Co., Chicago, Ill., boilers, saw mills, wood and iron works of all classes.

**SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND LATER, 10-FT. STEAM ENGINE**; one 15-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 12-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 10-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 8-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 6-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 4-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 2-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/8-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/16-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/32-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/64-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/128-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/256-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/512-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1024-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2048-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4096-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/8192-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/16384-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/32768-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/65536-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/131072-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/262144-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/524288-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1048576-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2097152-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4194304-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/8388608-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/16777216-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/33554432-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/67108864-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/134217728-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/268435456-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/536870912-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1073741824-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2147483648-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4294967296-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/8589934592-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/17179869184-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/34359738368-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/68719476736-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/137438953472-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/274877906944-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/549755813888-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1099511627776-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2199023255552-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4398046511104-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/8796093022208-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/17592186044416-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/35184372088832-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/70368744177664-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/140737488355328-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/281474976710656-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/562949953421312-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1125899906842624-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2251799813685248-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4503599627370496-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/9007199254740992-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/18014398509481984-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/36028797018963968-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/72057594037927936-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/144115188075855872-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/288230376151711744-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/576460752303423488-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1152921504606846976-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2305843009213693952-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4611686018427387904-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/9223372036854775808-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/18446744073709551616-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/36893488147419103232-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/73786976294838206464-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/147573952589676412928-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/295147905179352825856-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/590295810358705651712-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1180591620717411303424-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2361183241434822606848-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4722366482869645213696-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/9444732965739290427392-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/18889465931478580854784-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/37778931862957161709568-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/75557863725914323419136-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/151115727451828646838272-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/302231454903657293676544-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/604462909807314587353088-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1208925819614629174706176-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2417851639229258349412352-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4835703278458516698824704-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/9671406556917033397649408-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/19342813113834066795298816-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/38685626227668133590597632-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/77371252455336267181195264-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/154742504910672534362390528-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/309485009821345068724781056-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/618970019642690137449562112-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1237940039285380274899124224-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2475880078570760549798248448-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/4951760157141521099596496896-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/9903520314283042199192993792-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/19807040628566084398385987584-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/39614081257132168796771975168-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/79228162514264337593543950336-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/158456325028528675187087900672-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/316912650057057350374175801344-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/633825300114114700748351602688-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1267650600228229401496703205376-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2535301200456458802993406410752-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/5070602400912917605986812821504-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/10141204801825835211973625643008-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/20282409603651670423947251286016-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/40564819207303340847894502572032-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/81129638414606681695789005144064-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/162259276829213363391778010288128-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/324518553658426726783556020576256-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/649037107316853453567112041152512-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/1298074214633706907134224082305024-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/2596148429267413814268448164610048-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/5192296858534827628536896329220096-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/10384593717069655257073792658440192-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/20769187434139310514147585316880384-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/41538374868278621028295170633760768-ft. long, 24 inches diameter; one 1/8307674973655724205

**SOLD—BAISSEE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.** A new Baissee fire extinguisher. LAY & HODGSON, corner of Lake and Clark-sts.  
**SALE—CHURCH'S PORTABLE ENGINE.** First-class, hangers, boiling, etc., all in working order. Used by the U. S. Army at Fort Snelling. No. 87 South Cass St. Sturtevant exchange No. 4.  
**12-HORSE ENGINE BOILER AND STEAM PUMP** for sale. Apply to  
CHICAGO BRASS WORKS &  
Jefferson-st.

**WANTED—FOR CASH—a GOOD SECOND-HAND** foot-lathe, not less than 30-inch bed and 4-inch lathe wheel. Must be in good shape. Cash and tools preferred. Call Tribune office.

**WANTED—ENGINE: LATHE MUST SWING** between 14 inches and 18 inches. Address, stating requirements, to  
Tribune.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



**TO RENT-HOUSES.**

0. RENT-ROOMS

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## \* MISCELLANEOUS

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
LADIES FINE FURS.  
THE NEW FUR STORE, 215 STATE ST.  
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN CHICAGO.  
MINI OF ALL GRADES.  
SILVER, BLACK, BROWN, WHITE.  
ALASKA SEAL SKIN.  
OTTER.  
ROYAL HEMLOCK.  
BROWN SEAL, ETC.  
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY TO ORDER BY THE  
NEW FUR STORE, 215 STATE ST., CHICAGO.  
SPECIAL LOW PRICES.  
RECEIVED FROM THE EAST.  
QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE EXCEEDED.  
WILL BE SHIPPED TO ALL DISTRICTS.  
ADVANTAGE OF GETTING CHOICE GOODS AT  
MINI PRICES. Goods with other fur coats, \$12, \$15,  
\$18, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55,  
\$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100,  
\$105, \$110, \$115, \$120, \$125, \$130, \$135, \$140,  
\$145, \$150, \$155, \$160, \$165, \$170, \$175, \$180,  
\$185, \$190, \$195, \$200, \$205, \$210, \$215, \$220,  
\$225, \$230, \$235, \$240, \$245, \$250, \$255, \$260,  
\$265, \$270, \$275, \$280, \$285, \$290, \$295, \$300,  
\$305, \$310, \$315, \$320, \$325, \$330, \$335, \$340,  
\$345, \$350, \$355, \$360, \$365, \$370, \$375, \$380,  
\$385, \$390, \$395, \$400, \$405, \$410, \$415, \$420,  
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\$545, \$550, \$555, \$560, \$565, \$570, \$575, \$580,  
\$585, \$590, \$595, \$600, \$605, \$610, \$615, \$620,  
\$625, \$630, \$635, \$640, \$645, \$650, \$655, \$660,  
\$665, \$670, \$675, \$680, \$685, \$690, \$695, \$700,  
\$705, \$710, \$715, \$720, \$725, \$730, \$735, \$740,  
\$745, \$750, \$755, \$760, \$765, \$770, \$775, \$780,  
\$785, \$790, \$795, \$800, \$805, \$810, \$815, \$820,  
\$825, \$830, \$835, \$840, \$845, \$850, \$855, \$860,  
\$865, \$870, \$875, \$880, \$885, \$890, \$895, \$900,  
\$905, \$910, \$915, \$920, \$925, \$930, \$935, \$940,  
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\$3190, \$3195, \$3200, \$3205, \$3210, \$3215, \$3220,  
\$3225, \$3230, \$3235, \$3240, \$3245, \$3250, \$3255,  
\$3260, \$3265, \$32



